

PUBLIC SAFETY DEPARTMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & SAFETY NEWSLETTER

Safety Office: (843) 953-4816 (842) 953-6945

Radio: #98 or #99

February 7, 2022

Safety Counter 183

Days Since Last Recordable

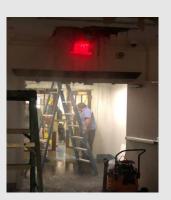
HVAC Laceration OSHA 10.18.2021

First Aids - 0 for 2022 to date.

Safety Stats	
0	YTD Campus Recordable Injuries
0.0	RIR Rate (Target: 0.00)
2	YTD First Aids & Report Only
1.9	NCAIS Educational Institution Avg.
Days Since Last OSHA	
Recordable	
1,901	Zone Maintenance
342	HVAC
293	Grounds
1,575	Machine/Plumbing Shop
770	Electrical Shop
>1,200	Motor Pool
183	All Other Campus Departments











A huge thank you and job well done to everyone directly and indirectly involved with the flooding of the Executive Wing at Bond Hall. The quick response by all helped minimize the damage to the hall, equipment, historic portraits, and furniture. Electricians immediately shut down the electrical systems and the maintenance group was able to discover the cause right away, minimizing the damage that could have been much worse. A special thanks to the individuals working in the Executive Wing who had the forethought to save the portraits and immediately report the incident. In addition, a final and extremely import note – all this was completed safely with no injuries reported related to the flooding. THANKS EVERYONE!

Upcoming Events Provided Through EHS

The following events offered through the EHS department. Continue to monitor the EHS Newsletter and correspondence from the department.

- First Aid, CPR, AED training -UPDATE: We now have certified First Aid/CPR/AED instructors on Campus. Contact the EHS offices to schedule a class. This class will allow a two-vear certification through The American Red Cross. (As of 12/14/2021 - 40 individuals are trained.) Soon will be training on BLS (Basic Life Support First Aid Classes) and Stop the Bleed.
- ▶ Defensive Driving Classes Anyone who utilizes a Citadel vehicle needs to attend a defensive driver course through the National Safety Council. This training is provided through the EHS department. Stay tuned for spring classes to be scheduled soon. (Certificate Class 3-year cycle)
- SAFETY DAYS The EHS Director and campus Fire Marshal are in the process of developing continued and makeup sessions for EHS/Life Safety training. This training will provide required regulatory training along with fire extinguisher training utilizing the school's fire extinguisher simulator. (Certificate of Completion)

For more information, you can contact the EHS Department or Campus Fire Marshal at (843) 953-4816, (843) 953-6945. Email: horr@citadel.edu or jsoares1@citadel.edu

The Citadel Injury Statistics 2021

It is extremely important all of us work safely and not be injured at work or at home. The 2021 injury statistic are in and we have reviewed these incidents. The breakdown of 2021 incidents is as follows:

- 23 Total Incidents
- 12 Slips, Trips and Falls (50%)
- 7 Strains (30%)
- 4 Injuries rising to the level of an OSHA recordable

Over half of our total incidents involve a slip, trip or fall in 2021 and statistics show, this type of injury leads the way on campus. Next leading injury involves strains, which equates to lifting an object to heavy and not asking for help or using an aid for lifting.

Please use extra precaution when out on campus and be on the lookout for conditions that can cause a slip, trip or fall. In addition, when lifting an object, ask for help if necessary or use an aid to assist lifting the object. Twenty-three employees of the Citadel experienced an injury in 2021 – we need to strive for zero injuries in the workplace.



SAFETY PICTURE OF THE DAY



Who can tell us what's wrong with THIS picture?



WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF FIRE OR EMERGENCY IN A CAMPUS BUILDING

. Numbers to call in case of a fire or emergency:

A. From a campus (VOIP) phone

- 953-5114 (Citadel Public Safety)

-811 (Citadel Public Safety)

B. From a cell phone

-911 (Charleston 911 Dispatch Center)

-843-953-5114 (Citadel Public Safety)

2. Give the following information:

A. Name

D. Nature of emergency (What is the situation?)

B. Phone Number (Preferably a cell #)

C. Location (Bldg, Room #)

E. Number of Injured

F. Nature of Injuries (How/what is injured?)

DO NOT hang up until told to do so.

- 3. ALL PERSONNEL MUST EVACUATE the building when a fire alarm is sounding. NO EXCEPTIONS!
- 4. Know multiple routes out of your building. DO NOT use an elevator in the event of a fire or emergency.
- 5. Know where your fire extinguishers are located and what types of extinguishers are available.
- 6. Only attempt to extinguish a fire if you deem it safe enough and small enough. If in doubt, evacuate.
- 7. Know where the closest fire alarm pull station is located. Most are located near an exit or door to a stairwell.
- 8. Consider your co-workers. Provide additional help evacuating to those in need, i.e. injured, handicapped, and elderly.
- 9. Know where your muster points are located. All facilities should have a primary and alternate muster point to assemble and complete accountability of all faculty, staff and students. Muster points should be far enough away from the building to avoid impeding emergency response vehicles. Primary and alternate muster points should be located away from each other in case one is impacted by smoke, gases, etc.
- 10. Notify emergency responders of anyone that may still be left in the building and where they may be located.
- 11. **DO NOT RE-ENTER THE BUILDING** for any reason. Only re-enter the building after being given the "ALL CLEAR" by Public Safety and alarms have been silenced.
- 12. Close all doors in office, administrative and educational buildings after rooms have been evacuated. This is especially important if the room is on fire. Closed doors will help to compartmentalize the building and reduce the spread of fire.
- 13. Barracks doors will be left open with lights on after evacuation unless the room in question is on fire. That door will be closed. Barracks doors left open are to help assist in the evacuation and accountability process.

THINK SAFETY



THE CITADEL FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE

January 2022

HOME FIRES OCCUR MORE IN WINTER THAN IN ANY OTHER SEASON. AS YOU STAY WARM THIS WINTER, THINK SAFETY.

PUT A FREEZE ON WINTER FIRES

Half of all home heating fires occur in the months of Decembe January, and February. Heating equipment is involved in 1 in every 7 reported home fires and 1 in every 5 home fire deaths during these months. Follow these simple safety tips to heat y home safety:

- Keep anything that can burn at least 3 feet from any heat source, like fireplaces, wood stoves, radiators, or space heaters.
- Keep portable generators outside, away from windows, crawlspace openings, and as far away from your home as possible.
- Install an test carbon monoxide alarms at least once a month.
- Have a qualified professional clean and inspect your chimney and vents once a year.
- Store cooled ashes in a tightly covered metal container, and keep it ou at least 10 feet from your home and nearby buildings.
- DO NOT put ashes or coals in a plastic container or trash can.
- Plug only 1 heat-producing appliance into an electrical outlet at a time.

WRAPPING UP THE HOLIDAYS

Now that Christmas is over and holiday celebrations are winding down, it is time to remind residents of the danger of leaving up those Christmas trees to long. Almost 40 percent of home fires that begin with a Christmas tree happen in the month of January.

Last January, national headlines were made when a Maryland couple and 4 of their grandchildren died in a home fire fueled by an extremely dry Christmas tree.

By removing your Christmas tree from your house the risk for fire to begin with the tree is eliminated, so lets get those trees out our your homes.



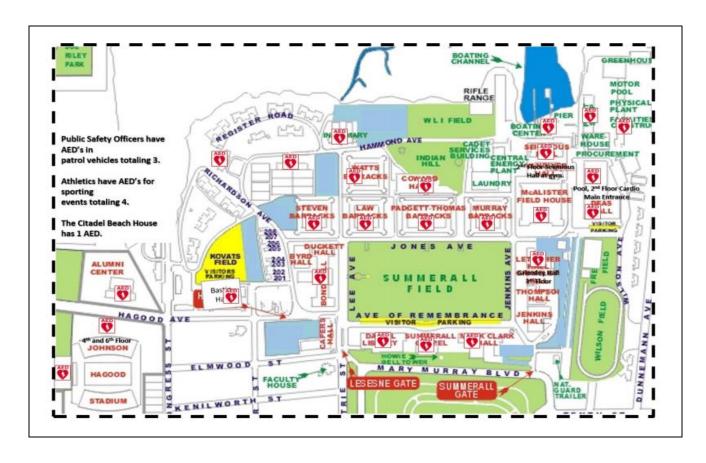
A Message from the Fire Marshal:

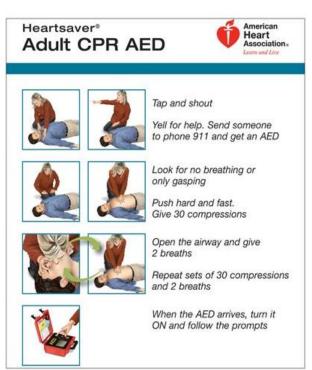
With the New Year here, I hope that it brings health and happiness for all. As many make New Year resolutions I would like to suggest adding one to your list, have a working smoke alarms in your home. It is a proven fact that smoke alarms reduce the chance of getting injured or death due to a home fire. I ask you to make a resolution to check your smoke alarm monthly and replace if it is over 10 years old,

Also, do not forget to make sure that you have the prover coverage with your homeowner and renters insurance.

Think Safety.









Ask a Safety Professional

This month's column questions to the Environmental Health and Safety Newsletter are featured below:

- 1. What are the 7 elements of Safety?
 - a. Safety Culture
 - b. Employee Training and Empowerment
 - c. Hazard Identification and Control Systems
 - d. Focus on Compliance
 - e. Continuous Improvement
 - f. Leadership and Organizational Buy-In
 - g. Safety Management's Role
- 2. What types of hazards potentially exist in the workplace?
 - a. Safety Hazards
 - b. Biological Hazards
 - c. Physical Hazards
 - d. Ergonomic Hazards
 - e. Chemical Hazards
 - f. Workload Hazards

All of these hazards exist here at the Citadel and employee recognition is extremely important.

- Hazard is any source of potential damage, harm or adverse effects on something or someone under certain condition.
- Identification hazard identification is the systematic observation of unsafe conditions, negative behaviors and weaknesses within the management structure that could lead to injuries and illnesses.

Anyone can ask an Environmental, Health, Safety or Life Safety question by submitting it to either Dave Orr at horr.org/least-10.2">horr.org/least-10.2 Campus Fire Marshal at jsoares1 @citadel.edu

Have a Safety and Healthy Day

CAPERS HALL CONSTRUCTION SITE

Just a reminder to all, with the demolition and construction occurring at the Capers Hall site, you should be extra careful and aware of your surroundings. There are multiple cases where individuals are not paying attention and walking out into the street, not using the designated crosswalks. There will be a considerable higher volume of truck traffic in this area and especially at the intersection of Lee and Hagood. Please pay close attention and use the crosswalks as to avoid any serious injuries or near misses.



What constitutes an OSHA recordable injury?

In order for an injury or illness to be recordable, it must be work-related. An injury is considered work-related if an event or exposure in the workplace caused or contributed or significantly aggravated a pre-existing condition.

Generally, a recordable injury or illness under OSHA is defined as one that requires medical treatment beyond first aid, as well as one that causes death, days away from work, restricted workdays, and transfer to another job or loss of consciousness.

Winter Weather terms

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DRIFTS FORECAST FROST
GRAUPEL HAIL ICE
NOREASTER POLAR SLEET
SNOW THUNDERSNOW VORTEX
WIND WINDCHILL

U.S. WINTER OUTLOOK: DRIER, WARMER SOUTH, WETTER NORTH WITH RETURN OF La Niña. (NOAA, National Weather Service, October 2021)

Above-average temperatures are favored across the South and most of the eastern U.S. as La Niña climate conditions have emerged for the <u>second winter in a row</u> according to NOAA's <u>Climate Prediction Center</u>, a division of the <u>National Weather Service</u>. In NOAA's 2021 Winter Outlook, which extends from December 2021 through February 2022, wetter-than-average conditions are anticipated across portions of the Northern U.S., primarily in the Pacific Northwest, northern Rockies, Great Lakes, Ohio Valley and western Alaska.

"Using the most up-to-date observing technologies and computer models, our dedicated forecasters at the Climate Prediction Center produce timely and accurate seasonal outlooks to help communities prepare for the months ahead," said Michael Farrar, Ph.D., director of the National Centers for Environmental Prediction.

NOAA experts also continue to monitor the widespread, ongoing drought that has persisted across much of the western half of the U.S. since late last year, keeping a close eye on the Southwest region.

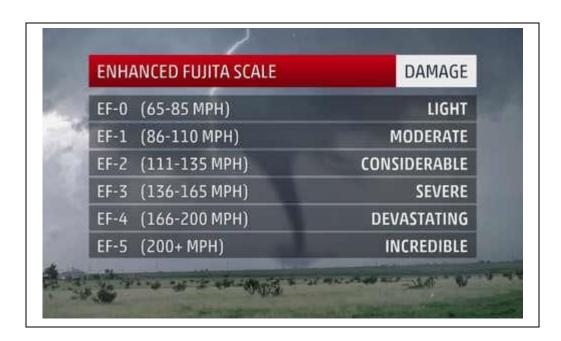
"Consistent with typical La Niña conditions during winter months, we anticipate below-normal temperatures along portions of the northern tier of the U.S. while much of the South experiences above-normal temperatures," said Jon Gottschalck, chief, Operational Prediction Branch, NOAA's Climate Prediction Center. "The Southwest will certainly remain a region of concern as we anticipate below-normal precipitation where drought conditions continue in most areas."

Temperature:

- Warmer than average conditions are most likely across the Southern tier of the U.S. and much of Eastern U.S. with the greatest likelihood of above average temperatures in the Southwest.
- Below average temperatures are favored for the southeast Alaska and the Pacific Northwest eastward to the northern Plains.
- The Upper Mississippi Valley and small areas of the Great Lakes have equal chances for below, near or above average temperatures.

Precipitation:

- The Pacific Northwest, northern Rockies, Great Lakes and parts of the Ohio Valley and western Alaska have the greatest chances for wetter than average conditions.
- Drier than average conditions are favored in south central Alaska, southern California, the Southwest, and the Southeast.
- The forecast for the remainder of the U.S. shows equal chances for below, near or above average precipitation during winter months.



About Tornadoes

Tornadoes are violent: they can completely destroy well-made structures, uproot trees and hurl objects through the air like deadly missiles. Although severe tornadoes are most common in the Plains States, they can happen anywhere. Learn what to do to keep your loved ones safe.

Top Tips

- Identify a safe place in your home where household members and pets will gather during a tornado: a basement, storm cellar or an interior room on the lowest floor with no windows.
- In a high-rise building, pick a hallway in the center of the building. You may not have enough time to go to the lowest floor.
- In a mobile home, choose a safe place in a nearby sturdy building. If your mobile home park has a designated shelter, make it your safe place. No mobile home, however it is configured, is safe in a tornado.

Know the difference!

- A tornado WATCH means a tornado is possible.
- A tornado WARNING means a tornado is already occurring or will occur soon. GO TO YOUR SAFE PLACE IMMEDIATELY.